The United States mail steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Behench, arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans, via Havana, with dates from the latter to the 23d inst., not so late, however, by two days, as brought by the

The Philadelphia left Havana is company with the teamer El Dorado, for Aspinwall.

The United States steamships Princeton and San Jacin-

to remained at Havana. Officers and crews all well. The latter arrived on the 20th from Philadelphia. Mr. R. R. Carrington, purser of the Philadelphia, will

secept our acknowledgments for files of Havana papers

## Cur Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, April 23, 1855. Arrival of the United States Ship Jamestown—Delay in Saluting Commodore Crabbe's Flag—Explanation and Astion of General Concha—Commodore McCauley—Buss and the Grant Review-Appearance of the Troops, Black and White-Foreign Officers Present-Departur from the Island-Trade and Health Report.

The past has been exciting week, our minds being alled with what we are going to do, having almost fer-

gotten what has been done.

The arrival of the United States sleop-of-war Jamestews, Ellison, commander, with the broad pennant of wedere Crabbe, on the 15th inst., set the speculation of indolence to labor in assignment of a reason for it, behind which mass of conjecture the cloud of war, or course, was looming in the distance. Salutes were exsided to on the part of the Spaniards for two or three hours, busy tongues through the city ascribed the usual cause for such casualties, "intentional delay in disrespect." The salute made to the Admiral of the Pert after the return of the first was promptly noticed, and a suitable return made. The first lieutenant and the first lieutenant of the Jamestown, called upon the Captain General on the evening of the 16th, to return

and a suitable return made. The fig lieutenant and the first lieutenant of the Jamestown, called upon the Captain General on the evening of the 16th, to return the call made by the aid-de camps of the Captain General on teard, when General Coucha volunteered the infermation that he had ordered the arrest of the officer who had been charged to answer the salute of the Jamestewn, for the celay he had permitted in execution of his instructions. Whoever has been arrested, it must be some party without standing or responsibility, as we cannot find any cemmander in durance. The commanding officer, arcos, to whom the order was sent is not in ceasinement, and many presume to say that the excusse of Coucha is evasive of the fact, and there are those who declare it was a purposed indigativ, with the tacit authority of our upper dignitary. We cannot wall go behind the denial, especially if an arrest has been really made. The Jamestown sailed for Key West on the 17th, to wait orders.

Commoders McCauley, on board of the San Jacinto, Commander Stribling, arrived the 20th. He called on the Captain General on the 26th—a visit of ceremony and respect. It is said that this week will be devoted to business or explanation, if any are to be found or fabricated, bet the matters to be sealed up by reference to the ministry at Madrid—which will be just as far ahead as Mr. Marcy was before. Yesterday we had a sham representation of all the pride, pourp and circumstance of glorious war, without the offensive edor of villanous salispetic; a grand parade and review, embracing everything effective we could muster of black, white and mixed—all told, near seven thousand five hundred men. The white volunteers, I thought, looked re narkably well, and they have certainly improved in their drill very much, while they are as five to one of better material than can be found in the right place, I have neverseen in any country. The negroes were hid a vay on the princetion for battle I feel doubtful, but better material than can be found in the righ

shem.

Health good—business the same—full files herewith.

D.

Bad Omens—Pinto's Betrajes to "bile-A Priest Robbed
— Military Rems—Appearance and Depa," are of the
U. S. Ship Jamestown—Commodore McCauley and
General Concha—British and French Salutes to Our

flag staff at the office of the Captain of the Port. From this staff there floated the Spanish flag. The glorious "bird of liberty" having looked down upon it for some moments attentively, gave a scream of dedance, and wafted away towards his home, the United States. On the night of the same day, precisely at 12 o'clock, the hands of the public clock at the palace fell off; and as if to give a full and further significance to these oircumstances, next merning the Spanish standard hoisted at the engineer barracks was observed to be reversed, so that the crosm appeared upside down. Of course in this enlightened age I shall be told that those everis causet have any meaning; but I do know that were I a Spanish official I should be apt to consider them in a

e Spanish official I abound be apt to consider them in a very strious light

On Tuesday last Rodriguez, who betrayed Ramon Pinto and his fellow-compatriots, was noticed walking observed the piazza in front of the palace. No sooner was he observed than the cry was raised, "There's Robriguez!" and the crowd hastened towards him; he became so frightened that he fairly run away. No one knows whither he went, but he has not been seen in public time that targed.

frightned that he fairly ran away. No one knows whisher he went, but he has not been seen in public since that period.

A priest called Padre Rives, who resides in the callé de la Zasja, was waited upon a few days since by some villains, who tied and gagged the old men, and then robbed him of, as I am told, nearly two hundred counces.

Francisco Valdes Herrara has been discharged from prico, but he is not permitted to return to his residence at Guanaja.

A seldier, named Merino, lost his hand by the bursting of his musket, a few days since. A subscription was forthwith entered into for him, and he will return to Fpain a comparatively wealthy man.

The velunteers in this city are understood to have agreed to pay each a dollar per month for the payment of Minnie rifles, which certain Calcian marchants are to impert for them upon those terms. If the Minnie rifles are more difficult to load than the ordinary muskets, then they will be more than useless in the bands of these brave volunteers, a company of whom I saw under drill one svening last week, and who were eight minutes, by my watch, in going through the motions of priming, leading and firing.

Don Jose Barbin, who has for some time past been confined in the ponton, was discharged thence on Saturday last, and as a special favor, five days were allowed him

my watch, in going through the motions of priming, leading and firing.

Don Jose Barbin, who has for some time past been confined in the ponton, was discharged thence on Saturday last, and as a special favor, five days were allowed him to remain with his family in this city, at the expiration of which period he is to proceed to France.

The United States sloop of war Jamestown, Commander Ellison, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Orable, pleased us much by her splendid appearance, as she sailed into this harbor on the 15th instant. On the 15th, the English vessel of war then in this port heisted the American flag at the fore and saluted it with the customary compliment of gauge which was succeeded by a similar slutts from the French brig.of-war Melagie, then in this port. Soth these salutes gave great annoyance to the Catalans, who did not like so much respect being paid to the stars and stripes. The Jamestown, having duly returned these complimentary salutes, in her turn saluted this city. This was at 10 o'clock A. M. In consequence, as I understand, of the artillerymen having to be brought from the Moro Castle, a delay of three hours took place before this salute was returned from the Punta Fort.

The United States war steamer San Jacioto, Captain Stribling, hearing the broad pennant of Cammodore McCauley, came into this port on the 20th inst. On the 21st, the gallant Commodore, accompanied by Captain St, his flag lieutenant, and the acting United States Consul, Colonel Robertson, paid a formal brief visit to General Concha. If I am correctly informed, only the customary compliments were exchanged, when the Commodore and suite retired. We are all anticipating some important event to arise from this visit of Commodore McCauley. Pray Heaven that our anticipations be realized. The Jamestown left us on the 12th inst. for Key West, where, report has it, a large fleet of United States vessels of war are specify to be assembled.

A young 'iniday' of the British frigate vestal, which again came into this port on

effect.

A few evenings since, three young creols gentlemen coming out of the Tacon theatre, passed four Spanish army officers, who were smoking. One of the young creoles solicited the courtesy of being permitted to light his segar to the creole with an air of marked contempt; the creole, in returning the segar to the officer, exhibited a similar feeling, upon which the officer pushed against the young creole, who forthwith, without any ceremony, knocked the officer down; who, as he lay sprawling, drew a pistol from his breast, which was unstably knocked out of his hand. The other three officers coming to the assistance of their tallen friend, each received a sound thrashing at the hands or the three creoles, who were, however, at length overpowered by numbers and conveyed to prison, where they now are. Family considerations have induced an effort to have the matter arranged, and I believe it is now in the course of settlement.

Senor Echewaria left this island in the last English mail steamer, and Senor Castillo in the Spanish vessel Ana Teresa, on the 10th inst., for Cadiz. I shall ascertain before I conclude this letter whether Senors Pinelo and Cadalas have also leit the island, as, they inforced a frend of mine a few evenings since, they were to have done on Sunday last.

By the present steamer Francisco Estrampes, proceeds to New York, where he designs hereafter residing and of becoming a citizen of the United States. He is much like his lamented deceased brother in all those feelings that ennoble the mas. May I not earneastly hope that he will be so received in hospitable New York that his sorrows may be soothed and he made to forget, if it be possible, the cruel massacre of his noble brother, who was indeed a man after God's own image.

One night in the latter part of last week whilst the steamer FI Dorado was coaling, a lump of coal either fell upon or was thrown at the Spanish sentinel, who was marching up and down at her side. Severe injury was inflicted upon the soldier's head. The Spaniards upper t

Dector W. I am also informed, writes you a very flowery letter, inclosing copies of all the correspondence in the matter, which I trust for the sake of justice to him you will publish.

Know Nothingism in a Spanish Point of View.

The Dicrio de la Marina, of Havana, of the 19th April, discusses in this wise the interesting question of Know Kothingism in the United States:—

Our New York correspondents, whose opinions, as we have often said, we neither accept nor refuse in all particulars, generally breathe through their writings a sentiment of contempt toward the new party of the Know Nothings, therein following the common impulse of naturalized citizens and of the press which represents them. While appreciating and excusing the impression made under suce circumstances, we cannot withal agree with them absolutely in sentiment. The tendency of the party to which we are referring comprises nothing which substantially offends our rational instincts or interests. The Spanish race differing in that respect from the German and Frence, and the sons of freind, recaons only a very small emigration in the neighboring country, participating or appring to participate in political rights in the new country which they have chosen for their permanent residence. A few isolated cases in and about New Orleans, springing more from compulsory circumstances than from real affection or deliberate purposes, do not succeed in modifying in the slightest degree our assertion. The Spanish race in all its tranches, and more especially in the old trust, conserves too lively the sentiment of national pride to covational prejudice, and judge of it dispassionately undersorted with the fereigners, we can look on this strife free from all prejudice, and judge of it dispassionately undersorted with the fereigners, we can look on this strife free from all prejudice, and judge of it dispassionately undersorted with the fereigners, we can look on this strife free from all prejudice, and judge of it dispassionately undersorted with the fereigners, w

Bad Omenc—Pinto's Belraye' in a milic—A Pricat Robbed
—Military Items—Appearance and Department of the
U. S. Ship Jamestown—Commodere McCauley and
General Concha—British and French Salutes to Our
Flag—Spanish Bluster—A Creole Fight with Spanish
Officers—A Brother of Estrampes Salits for New York—
The United States Consul at Matanzas in route for
Home, de., de.

Do you place any faith in omens? I am awars it is
considered superstitious to do so, yet I cannot avoid
pleading guilty even to that charge.

Recently, then, a bald-pated eagle allighted upon the
staff at the office of the Captain of the Port. From are other and more numerous matters which evidence the existence of the evil. The tumuit, the scandal, and the ridicule which accompanied Kassu h's visit had no other origin than that of captivating the good will of those legions of demagone voters perfectly organized. If all sensible persons (partly annoyed by the hangity and humilisting insuits of the much courted guest) now repent and are asbamed of those syenes there is nothing strange in the fact of their taking masures to quard against the over-existing motive of these elementations. Regarded in this light the movement of the Know Nothings presents a conservative instinct, which obtains our sympathies, the more so as we consider it inadequate to the exigences of the case. The same idea conceived, supported and realized, twenty years ago, would have prevented the develope ment of evils for which the remedy is sought too late.

Compelled by the intimate contact in which we find ourselves, to study all the phases covering the political subjects and strifes of our neighbors, it is clear that we are not animated by the avers on which many others (est towards the new party. It still remains for as to expose with equally cool impartiality, the reasons which induces us not to place excessive confidence either in the object proposed to be attained, or in the final result of the efforts made for the purpose.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

ACADEMY OF BUSIC—In consequence of the suiden illness of Mad Stellenone, the grand new opera, "Il Trovatore," was not produced last evening; but on Wednesday evening it will positively be presented, when, no doubt, the house will be crowied by the admirers of Verdi's splendid music. Fish being the chef Journe of all his compositions, and being new, will thely have a long and successful run. Steffenone, Vestvall, Brignoli and amodio appear in the leading characters.

Nimo's Garden-German Opera — The benefit of Julius Unger takes place to night, when Mile, C. Leheman, Mad. Sieuenberg, Mesere. Venike, Schraubstaedter and Behringer will appear. The Gies Club, under the direction of Mr. Schedler, have lindly volunteered their services. The opera selected is "Romoo and Julia," and the first and second acts of "Der Freischutz."

Broadway Theatres—This evening Mr. Forrest will appear in his inimitable character of Spartacus, in the historical trogedy of "The Gladiator"—Con way as Paasarius, Hanchett as Lucinus Grassus, Mad. Ponis: as Senora, and Miss A. Geugenbeim as Julia. The farce of "The Windwill"—with Davidge, Whiting and Miss J. Goughenbeim in the leading parts—concludes all Bowray Theatres—The second representation of the nw moral drama of enchantment, called "The Seven Fermptations, or Virtue and Vice Contrasted," will be given to night Mr. Wa'dron has spared no expense to produce this piece in great splendor, and his active stage manager has everything behind the cartain—magic al filusions, gergeous scenery, &c.—moving in fine order. There will be two more pieces—that "Good for Nothing," and "The Dice of Death" besides.

Berron's Theatres—Shakspere's "Comedy of Frore," with a fine cast, will be played to night—Burton as

order. There will be two more pieces—that "Good for Nothing," and "The Dice of Death" besizes.

Believe's Theatram—Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," with a fine cast, will be played to night—Burton as Dromio of Syracuse, Hall as Lromio of Ephesus, Jordan as Antipholus of Syracuse, and Fisher as Antipholus of Ephesus. The next feature will be the "Wandering Miastrel," Burton as Jim Bags. All will terminate with the piece called the "Spectre Bridegroom."

Wallack's Theatra—The selections made for this evening by the active stage manager of this favorite resort are the dramatic sketch of the "State Prisoner," and Courcicault's comedy of "London Assurance," Messrs. Blake, Lester, Brougham, Vincent, Miss Rosa, Bennett, Mrs. Hoey and Mrs Szevens in the principal parts. The bid ought to draw a full house.

Anguican Museum.—The piece selected for this afternoon is the drama of "Ambrook Gwynitt," Mr. Wallis will sing a favorite ballad. In the evening the romantic drama of the "Lady of the Lake" will be played, as also the musical farce of "Tae Maid of the Mountain," Clarke and Miss Mestayer as principals

Bucklyy's Senexapeus.—The grand opera of Donizetti, called the "Elixir of Love," will be given to night, the company appearing in white faces, There will also be negro minutelesy.

Wood's Minstralis continue to draw large houses. The programme for to night consists of singing, danning, instrumental music, and the "Wandering Minstral."

Woop's Mingraels continue to draw large houses. The programme for to night consists of a nging, dancing, instrumental music, and the "Wandering Minstell." FERHAM'S MINSTREES.—Great novelties are offered at this hell; a variety of vocal and dastramental music, "The All'es! Return from the Crimes," negro delineation and dencing.

MR. J. W. BANKS, the stage manager at Perham's, takes bis benefit on Thursday evening next.

The Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, is to be demolished, and a block of stores will be exected upon its site. All the secentry, machinery and building materials will be sold at auction to-morrow marning. The Chestnut Street was for many years the Old Drury of Philadelphia, but like the original Old Drury it has lately fallen into disrepute. Theatres do not improve by age.

Great Fire—Cold Weather—The Hits Investigation—A
Libel Suit—New Law of Libel—Telegraph to Nahant—
The Loring Case in the Senate—State Imperance Convention—Murder Trials—The Law on Shaving—Railroad

Loans, dc.

We had a magnificent fire here yesterday, which was worthy of the conflagrations of old times, and showing that "high art" is not altogether extinct with us, in spite of the inventions of science and the exertions of men. It was beau tiful to look at, but one's enjoyment was marred by the reflection that immense misery must

was marred by the renection that immense misery must follow from the display.

If our weather do not change soon, we shall have green peas about the middle of September. The grass is getting to be tolerably green; but the trees on the Common give about as much shade as would be afforded by an equal number of venerable lamp-posts of the old school.

The Biss investigations are getting to be a trifle smuty, and the testimony of some of the witnesses is very like some of that given in the greatest State trial of this age, that of Queen Caroline. The spectators are much amused by the details, particularly the old gentlemen

hence for Liverpool on Wednesday, was Mr. Trowbridge, who is perhaps better known by his pen name, "Paul Creyton," who proposes to make an extensive European tour, and to correspond with several papers. He is a clear writer, and, though yet young, has an established reputation.

The "Christ Church difficulties" are in a fair way to

make fun for the million and money for lawyers. It seems that the Daily Bee newspaper—the leading organ of the Knew Nothings—has said something about the Rev. Mr. Smithett, rector of that church, so offensive to members of his congregation, that they have brought an action for libel against the proprietors of that journal, laying their damages at ten thousand dollars. Last year a Catholic clergyman sucd the Bee, claiming that he had been harmed by one of its articles to the amount of five thousand dollars, but the action never came up for trial; and now it has to contend with a Protestant clergyman. These libel suits, especially when clergymen figure in them, are very poor things, unless it can be clearly established that the defendants acted from bad motives. The Bee is a very respectable journal, and is, I think,

quite incepable of wantonly assailing any man.

A new law in relation to libels has been reported in our House of Representatives. It provides that in every prosecution, and in every sivil action for writing or pub-lishing a libel, the defendant may give in evidence in his defence upon the trial, the truth of the matter contain-

deferce upon the trial, the trath of the matter contain-ed in the publication charged as libellous, and such evi-dence shall be deemed a sufficient justification. Nahant Hotel is to be connected with Boston by tele-graph next summer, so that the visitors there will be able to have the news as soon as it reaches here. It is combted if the seaside hotels will be so crywded this year as they were last, the times being hard, and economy be-ing the order of the day, especially with those who have no money.

as they were last, the times being hard, and economy being the order of the day, especially with those who have no money.

The city government of Roxbury has appropriated \$98 085 for numicipal expenses. Of this sum, \$31,200 were appropriated for schools.

Mr. Griffin, who has made himself so conspicuous in the war against Mr. Hise, is said, by leading Know Nothings, to be a disappointed office seeker. When the new government came in he expected—some ray he asked for—the office of State Attorney for the Middleser district; and that, failing to get Mr. Train removed, and himself appointed, he turned "patriot," as disappointed office seekers used to be called in England as hondred years ago. I know not how much truth there may be in the story.

The Senate concurred with the House yesterday, requesting the Governor to remove Mr. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffok county. The vote stood 27 years to 11 nays. One member was absent, and the Prevident (Mr. Benchiey) did not vote, but will have his name recorded with the majority, which will then be twenty eight or more than two thirds of the Senate. It was not expected that more than twenty-five votes would be obtained for the removal, and many believed that not above twenty-two would be got; but several Senators, who care very little for the course Mr. Loring pursued in the Burns a fair, were glad to have his office placed at the disposal of the government. It is an excellent berth, and some worthy brother will now be provided for for his, unless he should contrive to run sgainst public opinion. No doubt is entertained of them in the premises. The votes in the Senate and the House have been so very decisive, that it would be imprudent in them to neglect doing what is expected of them in the premises. The votes in the Senate and the House have been so very decisive, that it would be imprudent in them to neglect doing what is asked of them; and I do not think they will make many mouths over their work. Whatever may be the state of opinion abroad on the

the subject, here the Judge's removal will be one of the most popular things ever done by a State administration.

The proposition to make a new court in Boston eacounters considerable opposition. To have a "Superior court" here has long been a favorite idea with some of our people, but has always been successfully opposed. I do not think that it will get through the present Legislature—that is, the plan now proposed. The new rum law promises to increase greatly the labors of our Boston courts. The chance of having a few new judicial offices to give sway may help the new court along.

Governor Gardner has consented to preside at the great State Temperance Coavention, which is to be held here one week from Tuesday next, May 8th. Rev. Mr. Chapin, of your city, is to be present, and slso the immortal Neal Bow, with all his Fortland laurels upon his brow. The great object is to do something to make the enforcement of the new law easy. The wheels of the law are to be greased. They do say that Mayor Smith is taking lessons of Mayor Wood as to the best way of enfercing laws that are not exactly self-enforcing in their rature.

The trial of Samuel Hilliard, charged with the murder of James Warren, at Natick, is assigned for Mcnday, May 21, at East Cambridge. Chapman's trial for the murder of Keuben Cozzeus, is assigned for the same time and place.

Our anti-shaving on-Sunday law has already been

The trai of Samuel Hilliard, charged with the murder of James Warren, at Natick, is assigned for Mcnday, May 21, at East Cambridge. Chapman's trai, for the murder of Reuben Cozzeus, is assigned for the same time and place.

Our anti-shaving or Sunday law has already been violated, and the courts are to ceide whether it is enforcable or not. Mr. Deming, a barber of Bratile street, was brought before the Polise court on Wedneaday, charged with having shaved several persons last Sunday in the formoon. The defendant admitted the truth of the charge, but plead that he was segaged in "a work of necessity and mercy," as the men he shaved had arrived in town late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning. They, he said, felt it to be a work of charity to shave them. Justice Rogers reserved his decision until he should have consuited the other justices as to the soundness of the defendant's plea—that shaving a men on Sunday, who has just come to bown "by the rail," is a work of mercy and charity. Mr. Deming recognized to appear on the leth of May to learn his fate. Whatever may be the decision, the law must soon become a dead letter. It will be found impossible to enforce it, or anything like it.

It is not true that the Aitorney General has given a formal opinion that the new liquor law is constitutional. What he did say about it, according to respectable authority, was, that there is nothing in the law that conflets with any past decisions of the Supreme Court What the future is said to be. There is one provision in the law which, many think, will allow

of each week at ten thousand collars, the present session's bill will "foot up" to the handsome sum of about \$220,000.

The report made by the investigating committee is thought to have clearly exonerated the nunnery committee from the charge of having acted in an improper manner at Roxbury, beyond the fact that they being. Mane law men, and resolute to forbid the use of rum to the "common people," did nevertheless drink "a small quantity of champagne" at the expeose of the State. Here the whole matter would be at an end wore'st notfor the Patterson episode, which is likely to prove more attractive than the original affair. I must say that papers out of the State have made quite as much of the transaction as it would bear. Here it is well understood to be a mere political dodge, got up by the fag end of a broken down faction, which would have allowed the Koow Nothings to grill and cat all the nuns in Christendom with impunity, if they had in the first place consented to do the dirty jobs of whingery.

The Boston and hew York Central Raitroud Company have applied to the Legislature for the loan of the state's credit to the amount of one million of dollars. The supporters of the measure make out a very plausible story in support of the loan being granted. The Western Railroad Company with for the same sort of aid, to the amount of a million and a half, to assist in laying a second track. Should these petitions be complied with, and that of the Vermont and Massachusetts Company, the amount loaned would be three millions and a half at one session of the Legislature. Rather a tigat strain even for the credit of Massachusetts; but we could stand it.

Some persons who went hence to Kansus, months

even for the credit of Massachusetts; but we could stand it.

Some persons who went hence to Kansis, months ago, have returned, and teil doledul atories about the miserable character of that country, where, they say, there is neither sood nor water, where the soil is "a regular brick" in the way of hardness, where the sun burns by everything that is burnable, where vegetation is unknown, and where even the cattle have to depend upon importation for the means of keeping them alive. If these stories be true, it would seem that the Territory is not worth the fues people are making about it. Stall, lots of men are going there. A detailment left here this week for the dominion of Governor Reeder.

DIVORCES DE VERMONT. - The Houtpeller Watch graves of the Supreme Court of that place, now forces sion: - Jeseciah Allen vs. Eusies Allen, Elias S. Plum vs. Mary S. Plum, Mary E. Chambers vs. Calvin Chambers, Lemnel B. Carr vs. Lucy Carr, Rosalie Provos vs. Paul Provos, Irene A. Jackson vs. Avad Jackson, Mary H. Ward vs. Albert H. Ward, Hiram Carleton vs. Meliasa D. Carleton, Jonathan Powers vs. Catherine B. Powers, Elias Ann Churchill vs. Asaph Churchill. Electa. Coleman vs. Erastus Coleman, Jane M. Clark vs. Wm. B. Clark.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

Monday, April 30-6 P.M.

There was more activity in the stock market at the first beard to-day. Reading Railroad was in demand at an advance. Nearly six thousand shares were sold. The weekly reports of business on this road are wholly unprecedented, and give great encouragement to stock-belders. The amount of coal transported is largely in advance of all estimates, and when it is considered that freights are about twenty per cent in advance of those of freights are about twenty per cent in advance of those of last year, the comparative preductiveness of the road can be easily imagined. The coal tonnage for April this year will not vary much from 215,000 tons against 170,000 tons for the same month last year. The local and other puriness of the company this year has largely increased. Eric Reilroad advanced one-half per cent on the opening price and closed firm at 50 per cent. It is reported that the gross earnings of this road for April will be large, but we have no deta for an extinute. but we have no data for an estimate. The receipts of the Central will, we understand, also figure up large. The bulk o' transactions in stocks to-day was in Reading and Eric. Railroad bonds and State stocks were quiet, and the entire list of fancies were much neglected. At the first board New York Central bonds declined 14 per cent; Cumberland coal, 14; Harlem, 14; Norwich and Worcester, 114; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 14; Eric Railroad advanced 1/2 per cent.; Reading Railroad, 3/4. The tendency of all others was downward.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. Ni-

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to morrow, Tuesday, at half-past

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to day, were as fellows:---

ending April 39, 1855:-

bars.....1,030,000 00 -\$1,071,000 00 

the Assistant Treasurer's office during the month of ASSISTANT'S TRANSUMERS' OFFICE—RECKIPTS AND DISBURSE-

| Payments. | \$4,005,641 74 | Post Office do | 362,422 33-4,388,064 07 | 4 pril 30, 1855-balance | \$2,252,223 34 | 41,183 39 | To payments | 4,815 50 | 23,252,23 43

Balance. \$36,368 43
By bal cr. disbursing acc'ts \$1,156,593 58
Receipts. 1,713,492 95—2 870,085 53
To psymeats. \$1,539,400 68 

Total \$5,022,171 73
To payments in coin \$87,028 33
To payments in fine bars. \$48,083 39— 935,111 72 Tetal ...... \$8,388,362 98

The redemption of the public debt at the Treasury Department, Washington, for the week ending on Saturday, was as follows:—Loan of 1847, \$29,450; loan of 1848, \$53,000—total, \$82,450.

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department,

Washington, on the 27th inst., were:-

 Washington, on the 27th inst., were:—
 \$5,897
 70

 For the redemption of stock.
 \$1,351
 29

 For paying Treasury debts.
 \$1,351
 29

 For the Customs.
 \$4,697
 27

 Covering into the Treasury from Customs.
 382
 13

 For the War Department.
 \$9,871
 32

 For the Navy Department.
 \$9,671
 32

 For repaying in the Navy Department.
 \$2,632
 67

 For the Interior Department.
 7,939
 29

 The Broadway Bank pays five per cent dividend.
 The

 Chamical by per cant.
 \$2,000
 30

 Chamical by per cant.
 \$2,000
 30

Chemical six per cent, and the American Exchange five per cent.

The receiver of the Empire City Bank, Mr. Jos. LAW-

rence, president of the United States Frust Company, has given the following statement of the assets of the Empire City Bank which came into his possession, and also the indebtedness. The assets are equal to about

	NEW YOR	K CITY BAS	Ks.
	Logne.	Specie.	Circ'n. Deporits
New York	\$0.242 ato	een4,622	6253, 13752, 799, 81
MADRESIAN CO.	. 4,410,140	686,003	399,358 3,088,24
Merchants'		1,363,363	212,684 4,386,45
Mechanics'	. 3,655,980	708,178	367,935 3,171,88
Union		401,739	182,112 2,550,17
America	.4,578,567	1,534,113	127,617 4,953,48
Phenix	. 2,343,006	337,822	104,984 2,087,16
City	1,751,350	208,141	71,680 1,315,43
North River	1,001,061	71,198	179,531 817,71
Tradesmen's	1,360,647	141,868	225,311 769,22
Fulton	1,562,095	282,145	124,515 1,301,60
Chemical	.1,439,874	360,947	268,398 1,287,27
Merchants' Ex.	2,655,032	253,526	151,955 1,987,60
National	1,522,436	128,874	175,664 837,46
Butcher's&Dr's	. 1,302,154	243,382	58,458 958,90
Mechanics' & T	r. 717,034	66,082	118,773 631,29
Greenwich	. 642,895	32 217	187,664 372,09
Leather		179,743	220,808 1,291,99
Seventh Ward.	.1.154,286	185,412	178,250 715,15
State	3,556,608	697,336	511,708 2,607,31
State	6.281.528	530,984	279,351 5,230,27
Mech. B'kg Ass	s. 1.086,735	123,589	183,576 817,72
Commerce		916,900	2,165 4,694,96
Bowery		76,843	175,431 744,71
Broadway	1.878 260	199,459	213 992 1,247,88
Ocean	1 250 687	120,537	89,863 662,41
Mercantile	2 292 844	290,349	87,938 1,707,19
Pacific		71,392	118,676 549,20
Republic		670,781	86,473 3,302,85
Chatham		76.824	100,874 334,15
Peoples'	869,855	57,357	118,426 614,30
North America	1.578.375	161,912	79,311 1,350,83
Hanover		110,654	91,927 716,88
Irving		52,491	104,718 422,21
Metropolitan	.4.251 527	704,643	100,984 4,993,74
Citizens'	678,047	93,294	149,323 527,87
Grocers'	. 614,369	80,292	89,274 512 64
Nassau	. 906,598	167,376	121,235 883,21
East River	. 522,665	60,786	93,340 255,44
Market		130,566	113,123 1,007,37
St. Nicholas	696,782	57,735	83,801 450,96
Shoe & Leather		60,807	92,250 493,70
Corn Exchange		131,871	101,708 1,389,99
Continental		339,339	85,237 1,848,68
Commonwealth	.1.147,245	84,987	89,678 928,24
Oriental		38,368	94,286 318,36
Marine		70,564	98,798 523,20
Atlantic	. 466,110	84,477	96,658 263,21
Island City	. 348 376	31,919	94,481 156,69
N V Dre Dock	404 831	24,672	60,324 142,49
	CALLY CONCERN FOR A SEC.		
N. Y. Dry Dock N. Y. Exchange	e. 221 804	10,261	102,680 167,85

city, during the week preceding Saturday morning, April

CLEARING HOUSE TEANSACTIONS.

Exchanges for week ending April 23....\$106,315,840 07

Do. do. do. do. 30.... 101,246,431 21 Balances do. do. do. 23.... 5,858,818 84 Do. do. do. do. 30... 5,413,781 79 The above aggregates, compared with those for previ-

Ous weeks, present the annexed statement:—

HANKS OF NEW YORK.

Loans. Specie. Circul's. Deposits.

Specie. Circul's. Deposits.

Oec. 30, '54, \$81,663,637 12,076,147 7,975,830 62,828,029

Jan. 13, '55. 82,244,706 13,506,963 7,049,982 64,982,163

Jan. 13, '55. 83,767,081 16,488,526 6,866,461 67,303,398

Jan. 20, '55. 85,447,998 16,372,127 6,681,355 69,647,618

Jan. 27, '55. 86,654,657 10,997,260 6,639,823 70,136,618

Feb. 3, '55. 88,145,697 17,439,190 7,600,765 72 923,317

Feb. 10, '55. 89,862,177 17,124,394 6,969,111 73,794,342

Feb. 17, '45. 90,856 (381 17,339,085 0 941,606 75,193,636

Feb. 24, '55. 91,90,504 16,370,875 6,963,562 74,544,721

Mar. 3, '55. 92,381,789 18,870,699 7,131,998 76,259,489

Mar. 17,'55. 92,347,345 16,933,932 7,061,018 76,524,227

Mar. 24,'55. 93,634,041 16,018,105 7,337,633 76,600,186

April 7,'55. 94,499,394 14,968,007 7,711,534 77,313,98

Apl. 14 '55. 94,140,399 14,890,979 7,523,528 77,282,242

Apl. 28,'55. 92,566,961 14,282,424 7,510,985 76,219,661

moment. Compared with the corresponding period last year, there is still a wide margin for further reduction in the line of discounts. The banks will be compelled to contract if they do not wish their specie department further depleted. They have commenced in time, and we trust

week show a

it will gradually but steadily continue. The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Radroad Company for the month of March were as follows:— | 1854 | 1855 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | 1856 | Increase in 1855 ...... \$75,065 49 \$125,735 83 \$50,670 34

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity of coal Rashoad during the week ending on Saturday, April 21 also the amount sent by each company for the year be 

Statement of coal transported over Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Railroad during the week ending on Saturday, the 21st of April; also the amount sent by each company for the year beginning the 1st of January, 1855:— To Railroad. Canal. Week. Year.

Cumberland Co..1,124.12 3,674.18 4,799 10 27,599.12

Percy & Co..... 50.17 — 50.17 1,875 07

Everett & Co.... 25.13 — 25.13 420.06 

 
 From George's Creek.
 Week.

 George's Creek to.
 607.09

 Swanton Co.
 1,665.13

 American Coal Co.
 1,458.12
 23,018 01 15,782 11 47,845.15 

Westernport region. The Westernport section of the Cumberland coal region, will not be far behind the Frostthe season, this year. Last year its product was only about one third as much as the other. The appexed table exhibiting the shipments of coal

from Richmend, the depot of the Reading Railroad Com-pany, from the 1st of December last, will be interesting to those engaged in the coal trade and to consumers ge BETAILY:SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE COAL PROM RICHMOND PENN.

to those engaged in the coal trade and to consumers gonerally:—

SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACTE COAL FROM RICHMOND PENN.

From December 1st, 1854, to 7th April, inclusive.

New York, Broeklyn,

and Wimsburg; 102,553

Botton, Mass. 36,848

Sag Hanior, L. 1 181

Mosile, Alm. 365

New Heeford, Mass. 3,204

Chester, Pa. 1,120

Troy, N. Y. 2,401

More Heeford, Mass. 3,204

Chester, Pa. 1,120

Troy, N. Y. 357

Frankford, Pa. 2,634

Beitmore, Md. 3,289

Bevirly, N. J. 382

Beitmore, Md. 3,604

Hainsport N. J. 112

Bringston, N. J. 630

New Make, N. J. 567

New Gorit, R. I. 1,859

Lynn, Mass. 1,292

Milton, Mass. 1,292

Milton, Mass. 1,075

Cambean, M. J. 567

New Haven, Conn. 3,604

Portland, Me. 1,636

Charleston, S. C. 7,320

Bridgeport, Conn. 1,230

Holmesburg, Pa. 3,698

Bridgeport, Conn. 1,230

Holmesburg, Pa. 3,698

Bridgeport, Conn. 1,866

Cambridge port, Mass. 661

Matanzas, Cuba. 173

Roynouth, Mass. 198

Friendly, L. 1. 637

Port Chester, N. Y. 260½

Stony Point, N. Y. 742

Stony Point, N. Y. 743

Stony Point, N. Y. 744

Stony Point, N. Y. 745

Stony Point, N. Y. 742

Stony Point, N. Y. 742

Stony Point, N. Y. 743

Stony Point, N. Y. 744

Matanzas, Cuba. 173

Roynon, Mass. 198

Friendly, Mass. 198

Friendly, N. J. 364

Montevideo, S. A. 77

Warren, R. I. 206

Mortly Mass. 198

Rechand, Mass. 198

Friendly, N. J. 365

New London, Corn. 188

Nyack, N. Y. 107

New London, Corn. 188

Nyack, N. Y. 107

New London, Corn. 188

Nyack, N. Y. 107

New London, N. J. 352

Wood's Landing, N. J. 363

Chessey ake City, Md. 76½

King's Bridge. 110

Fall River, Mass. 3967

Tottenville, N. J. 855

West Farms, L. 1. 515

Port Rechmend, S. I. 433

Brittol, R. I. 213

Brittoln, R. 223

Brittly Rechmend, S. I. 433

Brittly Rechmend, S. I. 433

Brittl Chester, Pa. 1,120
Frankford, Pa. 2,634
Baitmore, Md. 3,289
Bevrly, N. J. 382
Savannah, Ga. 3,596
Cameen, N. J. 3,004
Hainsport, N. J. 3,004
Hainsport, N. J. 567
Newark, N. J. 567
Newark, N. J. 567
Newcort, R. I. ,889
Lynn, Mass. 1,292
Milton, Mass. 431
Porlland, Me. 1,636
Petersburg, Va. 1,075
Cannansville, N. Y. 183
Charleston, S. C. 7,320
Bridgeport, Conn. 1,230
Staten Island, N. 558
Southport, Conn. 366
Al-xandris, Va. 621
Flurbing, L. 1 637
Port Chester, N. Y. 200
Stony Point, N. Y. 742
Stonington, Conn. 1,896
Cambridgeport, Mass. 561
Matanass, Cuba. 173
Cardens, Cuba. 431
Plymouth, Mass. 108
Hobaken, N. J. 1,094
Rio Janeiro, Brazil 200
Mott Haven, Conn. 698
Sing Sing, N. Y. 508
Haverstraw, N. J. 345
Fary Town, N. Y. 703
Perth Amboy, N. J. 272
Norfolk, Vs. 1811
Williamsburg, Vs. 100

Total 1900, .... 252,100

For Wesk Ending April 14, 1855.

New York, Broeklya and Wimsburg 7,798 Richtgand, Va. Boston. 6,028 Camden, N. J.

Providence. 1,864 Jersey City. Rendout, N. J. 217 Staplation S. I.

Wilmington, Del. 268 Westchester, N. Y.

Chester, Pa. 100 New Haven. Comm. Frankford, Pa.

Rozbury, Mass. 152 Fall River, R. I.

Newark, N. J. 278 Pautucket, de.

Piermont, N. Y. 179 Taunton, Mass.

Stsmford, Conn. 105 Bridesburg, Pa.

Flatbush, N. Y. 220 Bridesburg, Pa.

Flatbush, N. Y. 220 Plymouth, Mass.

Feekskill, N. Y. 107% West Farmas, N. Y.

St. Island, N. Y. 220 Keyport, N. J.

San Francisco, Cal. 215 Portsmouth, N. H. 408 Weymouth, N. J.

New Brunswick, N. J. 483 Sairgus, Mass.

Saco, Maine. 105 Mandy Creek, N. J.

Rowberg, Mass. 1,876 New London, Coan.

Beverly, N. J. 225 New London, Coan.

Beverly, N. J. 237 Manucket, Mass. 192 Newburport, Mass.

Newburport, Mass. 192 Newburport, Mass.

Nerfolk, Va. 75 Total tons. 38 Havana. 430
Salem, Mass. 1,875
Beverly, N. J. 235
Newberg. 42214
Washington, D. C. 337
Albany, N. Y. 486
Dighton, Mass. 192
Nautucket, Mass. 589
Portremouth, Va. 65
Portremouth, Va. 65
Portremouth, Va. 65
New Brighton, N. J. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Marblehead, Mass. 683
Middleton. 194
Norfolk, Va. 76
New York, Brooklyn
and Williamsburg. 7,269
Boston, Mass. 6,342
Norwich, Coan. 33
Kir Week Ending April 21, 1855.
New York, Brooklyn
and Williamsburg. 7,269
Boston, Mass. 6,342
New Work, N. J. 367
Rondout, N. Y. 367
Plushing, N. Y. Wilmington, Del. 138
Norwich, Coan. 787
Rozbury, Wass. 382
Millord, Del. New Rox N. J. Salem, Mass. 782
New Brunswick, N. J. 331
Saco, Maine. 126
New Brunswick, N. J. 331
Saco, Maine. 126
New Brunswick, N. J. 331
Salem, Mass. 1,646
New Brunswick, N. J. 331
Bellville, N. J. Salem, N. J. Albany, N. Y. 105
Port Chester, N. Y. Nantucket, Mass. 171
New Rochelle, N. Y. Nantucket, Mass. 171
Nantucket, Mass. 171
New Rochelle, N. Y. Nantucket, Mass. 171
Nantucket, Mass. 171
New Rochelle, N. Y. Nantucket, Mass. 171
New Rochelle, N. Y. Nantucket, Mass. 171
New Haven Conn. 995
Chaleston S. G. 226
Cardens, N. J. 488
Lansingburg, N. Y. Salem, Mass. 171
New Haven Conn. 296
Chaleston S. G. 210
New London, Conn. 246
Total to April 21, 319
The act passed by the late Legislature of Illinois, rive to insurance agencies in that State, and which w

New London, Conn... 246 Total to April 21., 319, The act passed by the late Legislature of Illinois, r tive to insurance agencies in that State, and which w into operation on the 17th inst., provides that it a not be lawful for any insurance company not incorrated by the State of Illinois, directly er indirectly take risks of insurance in that State without first 1 carries as certificate of anything as a certificate o take risks of insurance in that baste without accurring a certificate of authority from the Audito State, which certificate caunot be granted until a st ment under oath shall have been given to the Audit setting forth that the capital stock of the company is least one hundred thousand dollars, invested in stock at least par value, or in bonds or mortgages en real tate, worth double the amount for which the same mortgaged, accompanied by a written instrument un the seal of the company, signed by the president secretary, authorizing their agent in that State to knowledge service of process for and in behalf of si company, consenting that service of process upon si agent shall be taken and held to be as valid as if ser upon the company, according to the laws of the State any other State, and waving all claims of error by r son of such service. The operation of the law will r of course, have any ex post facto effect, and will r vitiate any insurances taken out before either the page of the law or the time of its going into operation

\*\*Stock Exchange.

\*\*Stock Exchange.

\*\*Monday, April 30, 1865

10806 Ind St 5's...\$3 83\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 shs Eric RR...\$30 48

10000 00...\$5 88\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 44

10000 Va 6's...\$92\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 44

10000 Wissourt 6's...\$92\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 40

10000 Ny Cn R bs.c. 92\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 40

10000 Nissourt 6's...\$92\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$50 45

10000 Rissourt 6's...\$92\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$50 45

10000 Rissourt 6's...\$92\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$50 45

10000 Rissourt 6's...\$92\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 56

10000 N 1 List m 6'L 85

2000 Eric bds '7a b3 87\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 56

10000 Ri Can R bds. 75\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 56

10000 R Fr bds. 75\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 86

10000 Cb R R I R bds. 96

1000 do...\$1 26 00 do...\$3 86

1000 Co...\$1 100 do...\$3 86

1000 do...\$1 26\frac{1}{2}\$ 1100 do...\$3 86

1000 do...\$1 26\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 86

1000 do...\$1 26\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 86

1000 do...\$2 26\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 do...\$3 86

1000 do...\$3 26\frac{1}{2}\$ 1000 do...\$3 86

1000 do...\$3 26\frac{1}{2}\$ 1000 do...\$3 86

100

CITY TRADE REPORT.

Monday, April 30—6 P. M. Breadstuyes.—Flour—The market for common as good brands of State was about 12½c. per bbl. lowe The sales embraced 6,000 a 7,000 bbls., included in which were common to good and choice State, at \$9 62½ a 1 good brands of State was about 12½c. per bbl. lowe The sales embraced 6,000 a 7,000 bbls., included in white were common to good and choice State, at \$9 62½ a \$75½; and also 500 bbls., deliverable in June, at \$8 7 Western Co. common to good, at \$10 12 a \$10 50; Can dian (2,000 bbls.), at \$10 25 a \$11; Southern (800 a 96 bbls.) at \$10 37 a \$11 for common to good, and \$11 a \$12 76 for fancy and cxtra. Rye flour unchange Meal-Small seles New Jerrey were unade at \$5 12. Stocilish. Wheat—1,200 bushels Southern white sold at \$6, which was lower. Core—Sales about 25,000 a 30,00 bushels, at \$11 11 a \$1 12 for white, and \$11 3a \$11 14 for the was lower; and 10,000 bushels, at \$11 11 as \$11 2 for white, and \$11 3a \$11 14 for was lower; and 10,000 bushels western mixed were sold to arrive in June and July, at 95c. Rye was held at \$10. Oats were duil, and in lined to droop.

Coffee — Sales \$260 bags \$1 Domingo were sold at 9½ a \$7½c; 200 do. Rio, at 10½c a 11c; 200 do. Maracalb at 11½c a 11½c; a

Foreign Markets.

Georgerown, Denarara, April 9, 1855.

In flour and bread we have to rotice a decline, in consequence of considerable supplies having arrived. For continues unaltered in value on account of the stocking have been large, say 600 quintals for last week, at \$3.75 ft casks, and \$4.50 for boxes. Newfoundland is without alteration. The consumption has declined owing to the low price of pork. Mackerel from the United States, medium quality, sell at \$4.50. Rice is in demand in consequence, notwithstanding the irrival of 7,500 bags for Calcutta, per ship Assays, which also brought 330 coolis who cause a great deminution in slave speculated Lumber is much wanted. Tennage continues abundar The weather for the last fortnight has been very we which has retarded manufacture of sugar. The color is in a flourising condition, owing to the large large ments of British capital both in manufactured and accultural guilays. The health of the colony was ner petiter.